Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

199. Uromyces phaseoli (Pers.) Wint.

On Strophostyles helvola (L.) Britt.
Sandusky, Erie Co., Ohio. Aug. 10, 1903.
Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

"Vredo appendicvlata: badia, sporulis rotundatis caudatis. *Obs. myc. pag.* 17.

"*a.* Vredo *Phaseoli*: conferta subconfluens badia puluinata inqinans." D. C. H. Persoon, Synopsis Methodica Fvngorvm, Pars Prima, 222. 1801.

200. Uromyces sparganii Cke. & Pk.

On Sparganium eurycarpum Engelm.
Buckeye Lake, Licking Co., Ohio. Oct. 26, 1904.
Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

"Uromyces Sparganii C. & P.

"Sori minute, oblong, crowded, black, spores pyriform or oblong-pyriform, about .001 in. long; pedicel colored, shorter than or equal to the spore in length." Chas. H. Peck. Report on the New York State Museum, 26:77. 1874.

NOTES FROM MYCOLOGICAL LITERATURE X.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

Part II, Inoculation — experiments with the conidia of E. graminis on species of Bromus, is a continuation of the article by Ernest S. Salmon, on Erysiphe graminis DC. and its adaptive parasitism within the genus Bromus. This important and extended work is given in detail and reference to the original only can be made here, (Ann. Mycologici, 2:307-343, Juli 1904), but a sentence or two may be transcribed: Now it is possible, by a cultural method I have lately described — in which the leaf to be inoculated is injured by the removal of a minute piece of leaf tissue — to demonstrate that the immunity shown by a plant against a certain fungus disappears when the normal vitality of the leaf is interferred with . . . . It is possible also that the susceptibility ultimately shown by these plants of *B. racemosus* on being kept for several weeks in the laboratory, may be accounted for in some cases by the fact that the health of the plants became gradually impaired by the unfavorable condition of growth.

The Journal of Mycology for July 1904 contained the following articles: Morgan — New Species of Pyrenomycetes;

Holway — Notes on Uredineae, II; Ricker — Notes on Fungi, I; Ellis and Everhart — New Species of Fungi; Kellerman — A New Species of Peronospora, Cultures of Puccinia Thompsonii, Elementary Mycology (continued), Index to North American Mycology, Notes from Mycological Literature, XI; Kellerman and Ricker — New Genera Published Since 1900.

IN THE MARCH NO. OF THE JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY (1904) the following articles were published: Morgan — A New Melogramma; Cockerell — Some Fungi Collected in New Mexico; Dudley and Thompson — Notes on California Uredineae and Descriptions of New Species; Kellerman — Ohio Fungi (Fascicle IX), Minor Mycological Notes (III), Index to Uredineous Culture Experiments (Concluded), Notes from Mycological Literature (IX), Elementary Mycology.

THE ARTICLES IN THE MAY NO. OF THE JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY were: Morgan — Tubercularia Fasciculata Tode; Smith — A New Egg Plant Fungus; Durand — Three New Species of Discomycetes; Christman — Variability of Dictyophora; Cockerell — A New Hypholoma; Clements — A Translation from Saccardo: Diagnostica; Kellerman — A New Species of Naemosphaeria, Minor Mycological Notes (IV), Index to North American Mycology, Elementary Mycology (Continued), Notes from Mycological Literature; Kellerman and Ricker — New Genera Published Since 1900.

AECIDIUM INULAE-HELENII CONST. N. SP. AND UROMYCES VICIAE-CRACCAE CONST. N. SP. are two new Uredineae described by J. C. Constantineanu in Annales Mycologici, 2:250-3, Mai 1904, collected in Roumania. Hitherto no Aecidium has been found on the Elecampane. The Uromyces on Vicia cracca approaches U. striatus in having striae — *membrana longitudinaliter lineolis parallelibus vel anastomosantibus praeditis, raro quasi laevibus;* but the form and color of the papilla is characteristic — *apice papilla conica obtusa, hyaline ornatis.*

THE SECOND INSTALLMENT OF ASCOMYCETES AMERICAE BOREALIS, autore Dr. H. Rehm, is given in Annales Mycologici for July 1904. Those enumerated are Nos. 27-39. Three of them are new species, and most of them are new names.

UEBER DAS AUFTRETEN VON PLASMOPARA CUBENSIS IN OESTERREICH, von Dr. Ludwig Hecke, Annales Mycologici, 2:354-8, Juli 1904, shows that this Mildew has entered Austria (not before reported in that country nor in Germany). The author notes the present distribution as follows: Cuba, 1868, Japan 1889, and same year disastrous in North America, Mandschurei 1876, lately England also in Hungary. This author also states: Während also die Form der Sporangiensträger dieses

Pilzes und die braun-violette der Sporangienwand mit gewissen Peronospora-Arten der Gruppen Intermediae und Undulatae fast vollkommen uebereinstimmt, muss der Pilz nach der gegenwärtigen Guttungsbezeichnung doch wegen der Keimung mittelst Schwärmsporen zur Gattung Plasmopara gestellt werden.

MYCOLOGICAL NOTES, No. 17, C. G. Lloyd, June 1904, consists of Notes of Travel, 272; The History of Geaster fornicatus in England, 273; N'abusez pas du Microscope, 274; Erroneous Genera and Species, 275; Anthurus borealis in England, 276; Polysaccum boudievi, 277; Quiletia mirabilis, 278; The Name Polysaccum, 279; Austra- Fairy-ring Puff Ball, 280; Historical Notes, 281; Types, 282; Oza-wahp-abe-sah, 283; Anthurus, borealis in Massachusetts, 284.

THE ARTICLES IN THE JULY NO. OF THE ANNALES MYCOLOGICI (1904) are as follows: Salmon, On Erysiphe graminis DC., and its adaptive parasitism within the genus Bromus (fortsetzung); McAlpine, Some Misconceptions concerning the Uredospores of Puccinia pruni Pers., and Note on the Arrangement of Teleutospores in Puccinia pruni Pers.; Sydow, Neue und kritische Uredineen; Rehm, Ascomycetes Americae borealis, II; Hecke, Ueber das Auftreten von Plasmopara cubensis in Oesterreich; Oudemans, Puccinia veratri; Trotter, Intorno all' Uromyces giganteus Speg.; Bubák, Vorläufige Mitteilung ueber Infektionsversuche mit Uredineen im Jahre 1904.

D. MCALPINE exposes some Misconceptions concerning the Uredospores of Puccinia pruni Pers. in Annales Mycologici, Juli 1904 (2:344-8), showing that there are not two kinds as often maintained — with and without thickened apex — but one kind only, always too with apical thickening. He also shows the fallacy of claiming here the existence of a Uromyces amygdali— for such spores represent merely the Uredo stage of Puccinia pruni. Two nuclei were detected in the uredospores — one only in the teleutospores. The author also noted a ball-like arrangement of the teleutospores.

THE POLYPORACEAE OF NORTH AMERICA, VIII — Hapalopilus, Pycnoporus and new monotypic genera — an article of 14 pp. in the August No. of the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, by William Alphonso Murrill, contains notes on the species, keys to the species, synonyms, distribution, also a synopsis of the genera treated in articles I-VIII of this series. The new genera proposed are : *Abortiporus,* type Boletus distortus Schw.; *Cyclomycetella,* type Boletus pavonius Hook.; *Cycloporus,* type Cyclomyces greenei Berk.; *Globifomes,* type Boletus graveolens Schw.; *Nigrofomes,* type Polyporus melanoporus Mont.; *Poronidulus,* type Boletus conchifer Schw.